paper, published at Crawfordsville, gave a pretended account of an outrage recently perpetrated at Covington, by one McDonald, upon the person of Senator Hannegan. We were at once satisfied, from the internal evidence afforded by the pretended account itself, that the editor of the " Press" was guilty the meanest and most inexcusable falsehood; and that for this display of his own baseness he had not the slightest excuse, except that he differed with Mr. Hannegan in political opinion. For this, and this only, he was willing not only to he about Mr. H. but through him to disgrace the State which had placed him, as its representative, in the United States Senate. This lying account of the " Press" has been copied into various whig papers, especially into the Cincinnati Gazette, which, though it makes claims to high respectability, adds to the ignorance, if not to the baseness, manifested by the editor of the "People's Press."

Satisfied, as we were, of the guilt of the " Press." we chose to await the statements which we expected would be made by the "People's Friend," the paper published at Covington, which place, the Cincinnati Gazette is informed, is Mr. Hannegan's residence. instead of Crawfordsville, as it infers from the lying account of the " People's Press."

The statements of the "Friend" put just such an aspect upon the afficir as we were sure it would, judging alone from the false account previously published by the " Press."

Mr. Hannegan was attacked, from behind, and without a word of notice, by the cowardly rascal, McDonald, who had supposed that Mr. Hannegan had injured him at the Canal affray which occurred at Attica last year, when the fact is, that Mr. H., instead of injuring him, had saved his worthless life.

These statements of the "Friend" are verified by show, that while Mr. H. was quietly and unsuspectingly sitting and conversing with a friend, in the hotel, the villain, McDonald, approached him from behind, suddenly pulled him over upon the floor, and commenced kicking him violently in the face. He was pulled off by some persons present; Mr. H. rallied and obtained a gun, with which we suppose he intended to shoot the cowardly dog, as he ought to have done; the villain ran and hid himself until he had a chance to escape by the back alleys, and fled to Attica, with such speed that he nearly killed two horses on the journey of sixteen miles.

When whiggery gets so low that it feels the need of the help to be derived out of such an affair as this. it is certainly getting low enough.

If we can spare the room, we shall publish the account of the "Friend" in our next. It makes nearly

sides with the disaffected democrats of New York, charges the Syracuse Convention party with the fol-

They know that with the Albany Argus at their head they opposed the measures for constitutional

They denounced the democratic members of the Legislature who voted for the bill calling a conven-They endeavored to throw that convention is to the

They united with the whigs last fall, to defeat Gov. Wright, and did defeat him.

By rejecting regular and fair democratic nominations, and by voting for federal candidates, they, last fall, gave the whigs a majority in the present Assem-

They desired to defeat the democratic candidates for Congress in a number of districts in this State, and defeated so many of them as to give the federalists a majority in the next House of Representatives. It is the consciousness of such base and treacherous

acts rankling in their minds at the very moment when out and help the Syracuse nominations, which instiwhich they feel that they justly possess for any favor

A BEREAVED WIDOW .- Mrs. Hoffman, of Baltimore' lost her husband, while he was serving his country in Texas, less than two years ago, in the capacity of Lt. Col. to the 7th infantry. In the winter of 1844 she lost a son, Lt. A. T. Hoffman, of the 2d infantry, who died of a dis- | majority in both branches of the Legislature. ease contracted while suffering in Florida. At the battle of Churubusco, her youngest and favorite child was killed, while serving in the 1st U. S. artillery in the capacity of Lieutenant. In the same engagement she had another son wounded, Capt. Hoffman, of the 6th infantry, who is repand a gentleman.

Some of the whig editors are beginning to growl We should like to know if Mrs. Hoffman is not entitled to a pension and much more ! Where is the man who will say No !

COUNTERFEITS .- The Cincinnati Gazette gives at account of a new batch of counterfeit coins and paper to-wit:

Five Francs, Louis Phillippe, dated 1843. Peruvian dollars, dated 1842 American half dollars, dated 1846. American quarters, dated 1841 and 1842. Remember the dates and you will be aided tecting the counterfeits.

20's Indiana, Indianapolis, not very good. 5's Lafayette, Cincinnati, poor. 3's Bank of Norwalk-poor. 5's Bank of Laningsburgh-good.

The article which we copy from the Union signed "Wayne," is said to be from one of the ablest statesmen of the day. "The article though long," "will be perused with pleasure and interest, involving a Chief Magistrate of the Union; and in view of his patrisubject of great moment, and treating of it in a lofty otism, his ability, his firmness, and his integrity, recomand statesmanlike manner. The article, no doubt, is dency of the United States. cal parties."

WHITEWATER CANAL BROKEN.—We regret to learn TAYLOR. from a gentleman who left Harrison yesterday morning, that there has been another freshet in the Whitewater Canal, which destroyed the new portion of the feeder dam. The water is represented to be within 18 inches of the height it reached last January. The heaviest portion of the rain on Monday afternoon and the resolutions adopted at the Whig Convention of the night, appeared to be up the river toward Brookville; citizens of Baltimore, which were forwarded by you. night, appeared to be up the river toward Brookville; and the damage along the whole line of the Canal, above Harrison, it is found, is very great .- Cin.

COAL AND ITS VALUE .- A writer in Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, estimates the supply of coal from the Anthracite mines of Pennsylvania, at 2,800,000 tons, which at \$4 per ton, its average price at tidewater, amounts in value to \$11,200,000

The whig county convention of Hampshire Mass., "resolved that in our opinion, the integrity of our Union and the stability of our national governmen and institutions, forbid the acquisiton of any Mexican territory except a port or two in the Pacific."!!!!

The National Whig says Col. Haskell's ideas about closing the war, by falling back to a defensive line, have changed, and he will take his seat in Congress with a determination to act "for the country."

General Taylor has applied for, and received, leave discipline. of absence from the army for six months. He will probably be in New Orleans on the 1st December.

The Indiana State Sentinel

Published every Thursday.]

INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER 18, 1847.

[Volume VII:::::Number 21.] whig party is so stolid as to be a suicide.

Elections.

NEW YORK .- A few of the small-fry, who take their cue from the Louisville Journal, are attempting | troducing it to its readers, the Washington Union reto raise a short over the result of the election in marks, that, "like all the other productions of Mr. New York. Facts will show how little reason Van Buren's pen, it is worthy of the public attenthey have for crowing. In the city, for instance, the tion." whig majority is 3,898; but the aggregate vote, as the democrats to vote, giving the whigs from 20,000 abandon his own predilections for private life. to 40,000 majority! Of the 32 Senators, all of whom | The Ohio Statesman deems the letter "a most admiserve two years, and will have a vote in 1848, upon rable one," and saysof the House.

the leading whig papers in the city:

The "Courier and Enquirer" says:

had but little influence upon the result of an election. their exertions the feeling was communicated to a appointing men in our ranks." very large portion of the party throughout the State. An effort to give this disaffected section the power and weight of a separate party, created a nucleus, around which clustered all who, for any cause, on personal, local, or national grounds, had become dissatisfied with the principles or the policy of the demosatisfied with the principles or the policy of the demo-cratic party. This section thus combined the strength presidency, and also informing me of a similar disposition of the abolitionists, the Wilmot Proviso men, the anti-war-ites, &c., &c., of the locofoco party, and became powerful enough to completely overthrow the 'regular' democracy."

the result as a whig triumph, and says-

The New York Evening Post, which takes whig victory, 'whig tornado,' 'only whig,' &c. &c., is there any excuse for using language so utterly, notoriously at variance with the truth! Do not all of where the Hunker State ticket has less than two fifths of the actual locofoco vote-and at the miserably deficient whig vote throughout the city. We have not polled in all three fifths of the actual whice vote of hands of the federalists, by rejecting fair and regular simply because our habitual adversaries would not democratic nominations, and by voting for federal vote the ticket made up for them by their Convention -bolting it not because it was locofoco, but because it was not. What nonsense, then, to talk of the result as a 'whig tornado!""

democratic victory in this State is as brilliant, as the defeat in New York is saddening. In the language of the Detroit Free Press, Michigan sends greeting having done my duty to the people to the best of my ability, having no heart-burnings to be allayed, and no resent-Governor and Lieut. Governor,-a unanimous dem cratic Senate, and a democratic House of Representa-

they appeal to the democrats, thus betrayed, to turn tives. The vacancy in the Congressional delegation has been filled by a democrat; and the Legislature gates them almost to madness at the little ground stands as follows: - Senate, democrats 22, whigs none; House, democrats 35, whigh 4, so far as heard from. Well done, Michigan!

NEW JERSEY .- The full returns from this State show the majority of HAINES, the democratic candi-

TENNESSEE.-They have had several unsuccessful ballottings in the legislature for a U. S. Senator. resented as possessing superior attainments as an officer terribly. By law the election is required to be made during the first thirty days of the session; failing during the first thirty days of the session; failing servance of its proprieties, debarred from active participa-to do this they had introduced a law prolonging the tion in partisan conflicts, can aid in restoring its former

> GEN. TAYLOR .- The 'National Whig,' the Taylor paper at washington, is opposed to a National Whig pears by the following, which we copy from the Whig, farther than he can possibly help. If elected, he will act as he pleases, in spite of whiggery; and the whigs

have no right to expect anything else. Resolutions of the Baltimore Whig con-

vention, July 28, 1847. nize in Major General ZACHARY TAYLOR all the high

GENERAL TAYLOR'S ANSWER. HEADQUATERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,

Camp near Monterey, Sept. 22, 1847.
Sin: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of My views in relation to the use of my name as a canof the occasion only to express my high appreciation of tion of have

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant, Z. TAYLOR, Maj. Gen. U. S. A. Col. JOHN PICKELL, Pres't Whig Conv'n of Balt.

progressing at Washington, by the Court Martail called for that purpose. The charges preferred against

1st. Mutiny, with twelve specifications. 2d. Positive and wilful disobedience of orders, with six specifications ;-and, 3d. Conduct subversive of good order and military

Col. BENTON and WM. CARY JONES, Esq., of New Orleans, appeared as counsel for the accused

A Letter from Ex-President Van Buren. We alluded to this letter in our last paper. In in-

compared with that of 1846, shows a falling off in the whigh suppose whigh vote of 1,910, and in the democratic vote of remain in retirement. He decidedly declines, on his wing vote of 1,910, and in the democratic vote of 1,910, and in the democratic vote of own account, any support which may be offered him; towards the progressive democracy of the world, which are but other words for the progressive sentiments of who will examine the circumstances attending the re-State the result is nearly the same,—the refusal of state of things can occur which can call upon him to the age.

a United States Senator to succeed Mr. Dix, the "This letter shows Mr. Van Buren in that disinterwhigs have certainly elected 25. The democrats ested, patriotic light, so worthy an American stateswill not prabably have over one tenth of the members man; and we commend its admirable spirit and patriotic precepts to every lover of American honor and the success and triumph of republican government. As to the immediate causes which produced such a Never was there a time that required democrats, worresult,-a result which excites not the slightest sur- thy of the name of statesmen, to throw away ambiprise in our minds,-we give the remarks of two of tion and personal bickerings, as the present. Every lover of his country should be on the alert, that the coming federal Congress may not disgrace the timehonored name of the republic, and cast a reproach up-"It were folly to pretend that the whigs alone have on the noble triumphs of American valor, won by so achieved this victory, or to deny that they have been much daring and blood. It is a fearful moment-and very essentially aided by the split in the ranks of every day brings the important crisis nearer to a termination. Shall Mr. Polk and his administration be abandoned? Shall our army, and the noble souls which compose it, in Mexico, be cowardly and dis-They have generally been simply the outbreaks of gracefully withdrawn! Shall Mexico, after so many some personal disaffection, which have died away as | defeats on the field of blood, be triumphant in an Amerthe day of election drew near. But now it is obvious | ican Congress, at Washington ! While the stars and the affidavits of several respectable citizens of both that the party is more seriously divided than it has stripes float in proud triumph over the capital of Mexparties, some of whom we personally know; and they ever been before. The principal ground of difference | ico, defended by a handful of our daring countrymen, as nearly as it can be ascertained, relates to the con- shall the black flag of Mexico be raised from the dome duct of the central junto at Albany, by which the of the capitol at Washington? Patriotism forbids affairs of the party have been controlled so long, and | the thought; yet, daily and hourly, is such a dishonwith such unvarying and unprincipled selfishness, or threatened us by those who now, accidentally, or The pitch to which its dictation was carried, in the by fraud, hold the power in one house, and hope for first place aroused the resentment of a few individu- an efficient majority in the other, from the disreputaals, who were the immediate sufferers, and through | ble schisms and jealousies fanned by designing or dis-

> The Letter. LINDENWALD, Oct. 20, 1847. My DEAR SIR: I had the honor a few days since to recanvass in Pennsylvania, at the head of your paper, as the

among the democrats of the surrounding districts. The frankness of your communications, and the disinterested motives by which it has obviously been dictated, command my respect and confidence. Instead, therefore, of replying to it through my old and fast friend in your vicinity, as you suggest, I address myself directly to you, and shall express my feelings and opinions with the freedom and sincerity which are due to the subject, to my position in regard to it, and to the respect and gratitude with

which your conduct has inspired me. I cannot apprehend that what I am about to say will induce any one to suppose that I undervalue the honor of us know that hundreds of bitter locofocos voted our the office with which your favorable estimate of my capacity and principles has inclined you once more to connect my name. Every right-minded American citizen are these discussions, but appeals to that very power must regard an incumbent of the presidential office, pos-sessing the confidence and esteem of those who raised him to power, and challenging the respect of all parties by an of that power, and is an effort to gain the mantle of joying the highest distinction known to the political institutions of mankind. Nevertheless, I assure you that, this Emporium. We have an overwhelming triumph, whatever may have been my aspirations at other periods of my life, I have no desire to re-occupy that most elevated public station. I have already, by the partiality of my countrymen, partaken very largely of the enjoyments of public life, whilst I have not shunned its labors, or been exempt from its inquietudes. The favors and honors which have been profusely bestowed on me by the democracy MICHIGAN. - The Cincinnati Enquirer says that the of the Union are, and I trust will ever be, present to my mind, and gratefully impressed on my heart. Every day more and more confirmed in the soundness of the political opinions to which I have adhered, conscious of always ents to be gratified by a restoration to power, and finding my present position entirely adapted to my taste and disposition, I am sincerely and ligartily desirous to wear the honors and enjoyments of private life uninterruptedly

to the end. If, therefore, the support which you, with whom I have not even the pleasure of a personal acquaintance, have Congress; many votes of the House were in the neonly of the inflexible and victorious democracy of your throughout the Union, and the consequent assurance of success, I could not, consulting only my own feelings and wishes, hesitate, respectfully and gratefully, but decidedly, to decline it. That any state of things will hereafter considered exclusively an executive measure. Since date for Governor, to be 2,609. The whigs have a exist in which this indulgence of my own preferences would, in the opinion of true and faithful friends, conlife has been devoted, and to which I owe any personal than was then rendered. These things show the sacrifice, is in the last degree improbable.

I appreciate and honor your anxious desire to see the integrity and firmness of the democratic party of the Union fully vindicated. As far as the temperate but steady action of one who is, by his position and a just obthe high and pure character for which it has been long and rightfully distinguished, you may confidently rely on pursued by the respective friends of those prominent cit-zens among us who are made candidates for the presiden-cy. Should the capital of the Union, during the approachpartisans, and not only their attention, but the time and attention of those who are charged with the direction of public affairs, be devoted to president-making instead of

their appropriate duties, we shall have little to hope in this cunningly devised, and however profitable they may have

it to power. With a probable majority against it in the popular branch of the national legislature, and but a small, have provoked a just chastisement, and who are incaotism, his ability, his firmness, and his integrity, recom-mend him to the suffrages of the people for the next Presi-an indefinite period, a distant and difficult foreign war. the production of a statesman, and is not without his Resolved. That this convention consider Major Gene-The existence of that war has received the official sancinuendos, shrewdly introduced and easily applied. I recommend it to the perusal of both great and politi
inuendos, shrewdly introduced and easily applied. I recommend it to the perusal of both great and politi
inuendos, shrewdly introduced and easily applied. I recommend it to the perusal of both great and politi
inuendos, shrewdly introduced and easily applied. I recommend it to the perusal of both great and politi
inuendos, shrewdly introduced and easily applied. I recommend it to the perusal of both great and politi
inuendos, shrewdly introduced and easily applied. I recommend the field as the people's candidate for the Chief Magistracy of this Nation, and as swell as the present prosperity of this great nation, that it be unimphantly sustained. Whatever may hereafter executive need fear? The people would neither for
lead to the department of the government which is rethe executive to a retrograde movement offensive to a retrograd Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the officers of this Convention, be forwarded to Gen.

Taylor. es well upon principles of sound political morality as of national expediency, be well regarded as out of season. The war cannot now be concluded with honor, unless we receive from Mexico a just indemnity for the past, and reasonable security for the future. If these be not obtained the survivors of our gallant army, who have by their deeds of valor confirmed the respect and compelled the admiration of the world, cannot be brought home without didate for the Presidency, are evidently well known to impeachment of the laurels they have so nobly won, nor the people of the country, and I therefore avail myself the memories of the heroic dead shielded from the reflection of having sacrificed their lives in a worse than use-

Please make this known in a suitable manner to the citizens forming the Convention, and accept the best wishes of—

These solemn duties must be performed, it is to be feared, with perhaps a few honorable exceptions, without the proper aid of an opposition, numbering in its ranks many gentlemen of great talents, who have had an unusual share of legislative experience, and are well versed in the tactics of partisan warfare. Under circumstances so adverse, the real friends of the democratic candidates for Col. Fremont's Case.—The trial of Col. F. is a feeling unknown to the democratic heart—but, disdaining sinister influences and purposes of every description, they do not limit their rivalship to the wisdom and efficiency of their efforts to extricate the country from the difficulties and dangers by which it is encompassed.

Sincerely hoping that such may be the patriotic course of all, I am, very respectfully and truly, your friend,

M. VAN BUREN.

From the Washington Union. The War and its Prosecution.

The following production of a vigorous pen presents reflections which are worthy of consideration:

"Times change, and we change with them;" so Let us examine dispassionately the course of the said an ancient many years ago. But the rule, like administration in reference to this point. We do not "The first part of Mr. Van Buren's letter relates all other rules, has its exceptions. There seem to be mean its military operations-some may suppose

We do not question the talents of whig leaders, or their education, or, as a party generally, their feeling that independence by so many foreign powers, the must partake of the principles upon which the government is formed. Timid and cautious to a fault, cause of war. the whigs are full of wise see-saws upon the experi- Mexico mistook the motive of legislative opposience of past ages, without reflecting that experience | tion to annexation, and was led into serious error, the is in itself a progressive sentiment, pointing out the fatal consequences of which she is now experiencing. new roads which governments may travel with safety With some, this opposition was a sentiment about slaand advantage. The notions of the democratic party very; with some, fears of the effects of extending our are also founded upon experience; but it is the expe- territory; and with some, because it was the plan of rience of a more recent period-an experience invol- a party they opposed. But, with none was this oppo and his better knowledge of human capabilities and of extension, or Mexican rule, or Mexican prosperity human rights-an experience progressive in its char- There was no Mexican party in the measure, or Mexacter and important in its consequences. These no- ican sympathies. In all these respects, Mexico made tions have taken a strong hold of the American peo- a mistake. She cannot appreciate the reasoning or ple, and have therefore been more generally sustained. They are derived from the principles of the revolution of 1776, and have been successfully sustained by the practice of our government from that day to the present hour. They are, in fact, American tendencies and American sentiments. It matters not, therefore, who shall fill the executive chair; if he Our willingness in these respects was treated with run counter to these tendencies, the democratic ten- contumely; yet we forbear, we do not intrude upon dencies of the country and of the age, he will find the debatable ground. Texas claimed to the Rio himself embarrassed in his course, and obliged either Grande. Her laws of years standing claimed that

to change or to do nothing. entertained by masses even of the opposition. The to that effect. Texas had become annexed to the opinions of the nation will and should govern execu- United States, and annexation gave to us the claimed tive and legislative action. Executives and legisla- boundary. The deed of metes and bounds specified tors are but their exponents in our country. There- the Rio Grande as the western line, and we had a fore, no executive or legislature can oppose these ten- right to those metes and bounds until dispossessed, or dencies and last. They constitute the great principle ejected by a better title. The opposing claimant reupon which our government is founded, and one must fuses to negotiate, and threatens an appeal to arms. either respect that principle or abandon the government. They constitute the power to which we must facia title in our deed, we take possession of the metes two Californias, the province of New Mexico, and cies may be checked for a time-may be somewhat proved, aye, and strengthened by discussions, which | these metes and bounds, and endeavors to eject us by opposition shall provoke; but they cannot be over- force of arms. In this Mexico fails, and is herself thrown, because they are built upon a "rock"-the ejected by force-the means of trying the title to rock of progressive improvement and amelioration of which she had appealed. Circumstances now underthe condition of the great human family. And what go a serious change. War exists between the parwhich we have indicated—the power of public opinion! The very appeal acknowledges the supremacy its strength.

But a few years since, the whigs made their great appeal to public opinion, under the banner of their port of notoriety on the Gulf and on the Pacific-alpopular leader-himself a great man. Whig ascendency was prophesied and seemed highly probable. We were then travelling through much of the north | while the other was really oppressed with its vicand west; and, to our judgment, it appeared at one tories and successes. Peace cannot be made by one partime that the whigs would succeed. Just at that time, ty. If the enemy will hold out the war must continue. the acquisition of Texas was thrown into the vielding scale of the democracy. We all recollect the operations; but peace can only be a consequence of change. It was apparent, decided, overwhelmingly progressive, and, in the end, the opposing whig scale 'flew up and kicked the beam." The nation then determined upon this acquisition. It determined to carry out the great principle of progressive improvedecided upon annexation, and Congress, in consummating the measure, but obeyed the directions of the nation. Look into the discussion of this question in so frankly and honorably tendered me, included that not gative, because of the manner only, not of the matcongressional district, but also of the democratic party cause of the close vote. The manner offended the self-love of the Senate, by invoking the aid of the House upon a measure which several of the Sepate then, however, how many of our public men have come before the people apologetic of their opposition, flict with my duty to the political party to which my whole or claiming the merit of a more hearty concurrence strength of public opinion, and the necessity of yielding to its directions. That opinion was then onward people! Not only have our efforts to negotiate been and progressive, and has rather, since that day, increased than abated in its energy.

But, it may be said, this acquisition was the cause efficiency, in rekindling its waning zeal, and in preserving reality, it was no adequate cause; and, alone, it it about. But if the enemy prefers war to peace, w would never have produced the war. Admitting, have no other alternative than to let him have him sustained the people's opinions with crowns of glory upon which alone it should be granted. and proofs of energy and success hitherto without a parallel. Now does any one believe that the people expenses also continue. Now, as the folly of the enwill back out from such a war; or that the next con- emy occasions these expenses, it is but just that he gress, however whig it may be by accident, (we here should be required to meet them. All his accustomed allude to certain remarks in some whig journals,) revenues of external and internal trade should be seneretolore appeared, shall in the present emergency give | will venture to insult the just pride and elevated char- questered for such purposes, and also for the purpose fidence and support of the democratic masses-the result | Will congress endeavor to make our nation a laugh- by us, no one will deny the propriety of keeping them ing-stock to the world, and give to a feeble, a beaten, as actively employed as possible. The persevering and a faithless enemy, a triumph over us? Will it repugnance of the enemy to peace can arise, to ou venture to strike the flag of the stars and stripes be- view of the matter, either from confidence in his own puble of appreciating the magnanimous and concilia- come tired of the war, and allow it to languish. Eitory offers which have been so frequently made to ther view makes it incumbent upon us to seize as rathem? We do not believe it possible, and shall not pidly as possible upon all commanding positions, and believe it possible until the proof be before our eyes. to bend the resources of the conquered country to give nor endure measures of the kind which have fers to negotiate, it seems to us that we must continue been threatened. Whig leaders must study other than a vigorous prosecution of the war, and extend our con-English precedents. Wars with that nation are often wars of a minister, and the people opposed to the war can coerce a minister by withhold supplies. Wars with us are the wars of the people, not of a minister; and we have yet to see an attempt of coercive action of congress upon the people. These are questions not beyond the apprehension of man gener-ful without full indemnity. Mexico can indemnify ally, and the common sense of the nation is adequate only by territory; therefore, any party must exact to master them; and we rely upon that common sense territory from Mexico on making a peace. with confidence, that it will most signally rebuke the The extravagant joy with which our victories have man, whoever he may be, who shall advocate mea- been received by the people, the active spirit of volsures derogatory of our national fame.

not be extended from that direction. To what quarter, then, if not to Europe, but to ourselves? The igthat bad judgment force and perseverance.

volution of Texas, its consummation, the many years of anxiety for the prosperity of the country. But too long inactivity of Mexico in any attempt to recover many of them are behind the times in their political the country, the daily increasing strength of Texas, ence between the two parties. The whigs forget that was herself lost to Old Spain. Annexation diminished our government is in itself an innovation upon all no rational hope, and occasioned no loss-these were other forms of government, and that our practice gone before, and gone forever. Annexation, then, must partake of the principles upon which the gov-

ving in its reasoning the improved condition of man sition tinctured with the least anxiety for Mexican motives of action with our people.

Annexation was consummated. This being done,

the propriety of taking possession will not, w presume, be questioned. Doubts existed with some, as to the western boundary of Texas. We were willing to negotiate and to pay for the doubt. boundary. Peace and that boundary were the condi-These tendencies are those of the nation, decidedly tions of Santa Anna's liberation. He signed a treaty it would be a boundary and peace. A boundary and rejecting all offers to negotiate, also enters upon ties, yet we are willing to negotiate; but the enemy will not listen to such a measure. We now exercise a right of war; we invade the enemy's country; we take Monterey, Saltillo, all of North Mexico, the Californias, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Jalapa, Perote, Puebla, and finally the city of Mexico, and nearly every ways ready to negotiate-always willing for peacealways offering the olive branch with one hand. The theatre of the war may be changed, or its plan of agreement between the contending parties. It is not difficult to show, under such circumstances, upon whose shoulders the fault of this protracted war should

But the folly of our adversary has placed us in the attitude of a conquering nation. Could not our progress have been arrested by negotiations for peace before leaving Corpus Christi! Immediately after the battles on the Rio Grande ! Immediately after the storming of Monterey! Immediately after the battle of Buena Vista! Immediately after the taking of Vera Cruz, and before a hostile foot had penetrated from the coast in that direction? Immediately after the battle of Cerro Gordo ? Of Churubusco ? Or of any of those battles near the city, and which led to its sition for peace ? On the contrary, has he not continually rejected-often in the most jusulting manner-our efforts to stop hostilities by negotiation ? Who, then, has occasioned this war to be protracted, and who has coerced us to assume the attitude of a conquering rejected, but we are badly informed if British offers to Mexico to mediate have not also been twice rejected. There can be no doubt that our government is anxious of the present war. Ostensibly, it seems so; but, in for peace, and has most earnestly endeavored to bring however, for a moment, that the war is a consequence choice. If nothing short of his annihilation, as an independent power will satisfy him, then, we say, le That in carrying out the decided wishes of the na- him be satisfied. We hope at least that no further tion, a war has been created-a war of continued overtures for peace will be made on our part. If the successes to our arms, without a single disaster or de- enemy desires peace, let him ask for it; and then, ing session of Congress, become the rallying point of their feat. Victorious everywhere, the people's war has without further negotiation, let us dictate the terms

But the whig party desires peace. So does the democratic party as earnestly as the whig, and has been required no tax to sustain it. It has injured none of far more active in its efforts to bring it about. It has the great interests of the country. Agriculture, combeaten the enemy wherever he has shown himself. It has created no discontented class, by throwbeyond the pale of human reasoning, that Mexican ing any class out of employment. It has produced no opposition to our arms is hopeless, and that the protraction of the war but adds to our conquests and glory; and in the full tide of all these successes, it has frequently offered the olive-branch. But the whigs

trate its arguments—evils producing national distress,

or mortification, or inconvenience. The whole course
one resist the idea that the reasoning and course of the "party:"

The quiet system" defeated the whigs in Pennsylvania this fall. A red hot coal of fire on a whig's back, or of the war has been one onward tide of success and a moth in his pocket, eating up his specie and notes is the one resist the idea that the reasoning and course of fifficulties and dangers by which it is encompassed.

Sincerely hoping that such may be the patriotic course of all, I am, very respectfully and truly, your friend,

M. VAN BUREN.

Sanuel P. Collings, eq., editor of the Republican Farmer, Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania.

A Rich Mexican Mine.—The thine of La Luz, in Guanaxuato, belonging to Don Perez Galvez, is yielding the extraordinary profit of about \$100,000 a-week.

lamity. The awful power of public opinion holds its chastening rod over the heads of us all, and that power is in favor of the war. Were a whig executive in place now, it could not abandon the war, withdraw our troops, or make peace under 'ne dictation of a beaten enemy. With what reason then, can it be apprehended that a whig congress will endeavor to coerce the present executive into such a course. We nave no fears of it, because we do not believe the

But Mexico is now a conquered people. As an independent nation, it may in truth be said that she holds her existence only at our mercy. Yet the war continues and its expenses; and the question of greatest interest to us is, how are these last to be reduced? norance of Mexico makes her judge badly of our peo-ple, and the folly of many of our people has given to of them as possible from the enemy.

Many distinguished names have been in favor of the plan of withdrawing our troops to the line we mean to claim, then to fortify and hold that line. We consider this a visionary and weak project. Would it be peace? Does any one expect that the enemy which will not yield up that line will permit us quietly to hold it ! Free from all fears elsewhere, the enemy vould bestow his whole attention to that line, and would make it a scene of unceasing inquietude and bloodshed. Could such a state of things be allowed to exist? If the enemy approaches that line, must not his forces be met? If routed, must be not be pursued? And then invasion beyond the line again occurs, and active war will follow. Moreover, properly to defend any given line, posts in advance are necessary. These posts must then be occupied, or no ine can be assumed and held. It seems to us absurd to suppose than an enemy who will not yield a line of boundary, will permit that line to be quietly held; or that any consequences would follow such a plan than those of being obliged again, at vast sacrifices of blood and treasure, to recover the advantages which had been voluntarily abandoned. The enemy now refuses to give up that line. With the sword suspended over his head, he yet refuses it. What hope, then, that he would submit to its being quietly held, if that sword were removed? The line of boundary must be a line of peace. Peace must, therefore, precede or ecompany any line.

Would it lessen expenses! Let any one conversant with these subjects calculate the forces and forts which such a line would require, with the cost of furnishing it with requisite supplies; and the question will be readily answered. It would be no difficult matter to prove that the cost would exceed the present expenses of the war; and a consequence, from various causes, would soon be an active renewal of the

We want a boundary; we must have a boundary; but it must be peace and a boundary. Less than these can never be acceded to. A boundary without peace, is too idle a vision for a national object. It cannot be entertained for a moment, but on the suppeace while yet a war existed! What a singular

supposition!! An acceptable boundary and peace are what we desire. These may then be considered the objects of the war, as the boundary will no doubt be such as to cover all claims for indemnity. The boundary which fornia, according to existing maps, somewhat north of the 32d parallel as far as New Mexico, and about the 32d as the southern boundary of that province, and thence down the Rio Grande to its source. For this boundary, it appears that we are willing to yield juries and indemnities previous to the war, and, in addition, to pay a round sum of several millions of dollars. Now, if any one will examine into the history of Mexico, he will find that the country yielded by this oundary has been of little value to Mexico, and that her policy and means are not adapted to make it of nuch value to her. She is called upon, therefore, to make but a small sacrifice in reference to any fiscal or political advantages which she can derive from the country to be ceded-advantages far inferior to the amount of money she would obtain for the cession. She would unquestionably be a great gainer by the arrangement, not merely in reference to moneyed value of the considerations vielded on our side, but in al independence, which peace would restore to hershall yield. As to the United States, we hope they will never yield; and if the stubborn folly of Mexico should resolve the question at issue into the extermination of one or the other power, we hope the United States will meet the issue as it should be met.

As to Mexico, she is already almost a conquered nation. The line to Saltillo controls the north. The people of that quarter are quiet and happy under the existing war, pursuing their various occupations without molestation, and reaping the advantages of selfdownfall ! Has the enemy at any time shown a dispo-These people already feel the great benefits of our rule, in security to person and property, and in an exemption from all national demands for either men or money. All that will be necessary in this quarter, will be to maintain the line and places already conquered, by an adequate number of disciplined troops, who will preserve order and quiet, who will protect the commercial intercourse already established, and who, being "content with their pay," will abstain from all irregular marauding.

> a powerful control over all South Mexico. This line, properly maintained by intermediate posts and patrols, with an advanced post on the Orizaba and Cordova road, must effectually control all South Mexico. In addition to the post and patrol troops on the Monterey line, an effective movable force of about 5,000 men would probably be required. And, in addition to the post and patrol troops, and the line from Vera Cruz to Mexico, a movable force of about 10,000 men would probably be wanted. These movable bodies pose any approaching force, or to move upon any hosplace either under contribution. These lines we already have, and, in addition, we hold every seaport of notoriety on the Gulf and Pacific. Therefore, as we have previously said, Mexico is at this time almost

> terms of peace, and not yield a single inch of ground requiring the people of Mexico, by every exaction or sequestration of revenue, which the laws of nations and the usages of war will justify, to meet our expen-

yet hold out-that she will come to no terms of peace. but will continue an unceasing war: then we have only to say that we must fulfil our destinies. If nothing short of reducing the whole of that country to a executive need fear ! The people would neither for- spected. But if the enemy continues to refuse all ofated people, they will have to be satisfied. We must extend our conquests, even if it be for no other purpose than to obtain a satisfactory boundary and a satisfactory peace.

Be that as it may, it must be admitted by all reflecting minds, that the course we have indicated is better adapted than any withdrawing to a boundary,

We now hold the keys of Mexico. Every door of entrance to her territory is in our keeping. Let us beware of surrendering these while the war lasts, lest the rancorous hostility of that nation should induce event under such circumstances. We then would realize the folly of withdrawing to a given boundary.